

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no _____

Property Name: Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm Inventory Number: CARR-1685
Address: 4280 Watson Lane City: Linwood Zip Code: 21764
County: Carroll USGS Topographic Map: Union Bridge
Owner: Uniontown Bible Church Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
Tax Parcel Number: 57 Tax Map Number: 43 Tax Account ID Number: 000022
Project: 239 Pleasant Valley Road Demolition/Carroll County Agency: Carroll County Department of Planning
Site visit by MHT staff: X no _____ yes _____ Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? _____ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district _____ yes Eligible district _____ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource _____ yes _____ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context _____ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes _____ no

Criteria: _____ A _____ B X C _____ D Considerations: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____ G _____ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP CARR-1685

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Though the house has undergone some unfortunate alterations with its recent conversion by the new owner, it is a rare early survival from the 18th century and still retains significant features from that and subsequent historic periods. In addition, the property contains a good collection of outbuildings, including an early brick barn.

Prepared by: Kenneth M. Short Date Prepared: 1/31/2005

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: X A _____ B X C _____ D Considerations: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____ G _____ None
MHT Comments

Andrew Lewis
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Plenty
Reviewer, NR Program

3/14/05 ✓

Date

3/11/05

Date

200500289

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Shriener-Smith-Reese Farm
other Round Spring Farm, McComas Albaugh Farm

2. Location

street and number 4280 Watson Lane not for publication
city, town Linwood X vicinity
county Carroll

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Uniontown Bible Church
street and number 321 Clear Ridge Road telephone 410-857-9644
city, town Union Bridge state MD zip code 21791-9037

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 43-57
city, town Westminster liber 2903 folio 402

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	9 3 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0 4 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0 0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	9 7 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. CARR-1685

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm (a.k.a. Round Spring Farm) is located at 4280 Watson Lane, about 1-¼ miles east of Union Bridge in west-central Carroll County, Maryland. The farm consists of a brick house, a brick smokehouse, a frame spring house, a frame summer kitchen, a brick and frame bank barn, and a frame barrack. The farm is situated on the north side of Little Pipe Creek and Route 75 (Green Valley Road) on a site that is gently undulating and generally ascends to the northwest.

The house faces southeast toward the road and is a two-story, seven-bay by two-bay brick structure with aluminum siding covering most of the brick. The building has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with standing seam metal, a northeast-southwest ridge, and an interior brick chimney between the five bays of the main block to the southwest and the two bays of the ell to the northeast. There is also an interior brick chimney on the northeast end of the ell and a patch at the ridge on the southwest end where a chimney was taken down. There is a one-story addition on the northeast end of the ell that has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a hip roof with standing seam metal.

The southeast elevation of the main block has an enclosed porch on the first story with four rusticated concrete block half piers and CMUs between them beneath the concrete deck. There is aluminum siding and a new center door with paired one-over-one sash to each side. All of the shutters on the building are fake. The second story has five six-over-six sash. The southeast elevation of the ell has two new one-over-one sash on the first story and two six-over-six sash on the second story. The southeast elevation of the addition has a new one-over-one sash. The southeast elevation of the first story is now covered by the enclosed porch, which has a flagstone and concrete deck and modern paneling on the walls. The southeast elevation has Flemish-bond brick with penciling, some of the white lines surviving on top of red paint on the grapevine mortar joints. There is an ovolo water table with Flemish-bond brick below it. The center bay door has a stone sill and a splayed brick jack arch that is narrower than the doorway, with about a 1-½-inch-wide patch between the jack arch and the doorframe. This patch is penciled. The doorway was clearly widened 6 inches to 9 inches on each side, with the stretchers mostly cut out and headers cut through leaving very small bricks at the edges. The six-panel door has sunk, flat panels and ogee-and-bevel bolection moulds. The sidelights have four lights over one panel that matches the door. The jambs and soffit each have one panel that is sunk and flat, with a beveled edge. The doorframe has a bullnose. There is a four-light transom and the transom bar has a quirked ogee and bevel. The two south bays have six-over-six sash with wood sills, bullnose frames, and splayed brick jack arches. There is an approximately 1-inch patch between the frame and the jack arch, and this, too, is penciled. The shutter hinge mortises have been filled. The window sill height appears that it was not dropped, though it could have been lowered one to two courses. The two east bays have two-over-two double-hung sash with wood sills that have been dropped below the water table, just above the floor. They have bullnose frames and splayed brick jack arches that are about 1 inch narrower than the window opening on each side. The brick on each side has been roughly cut and penciled. The window frame is set lower, with a wood lintel between the frame and the jack arch. This lintel has a cornice with a quirked Greek ovolo and fascia. There are window wells to the foundation openings between the two window bays on each side.

The northeast elevation of the addition has two new one-over-one sash on the first story. There is another addition on the north end of this addition and it has a concrete foundation and paired one-over-one sash. The second story of the ell has no openings. There are two vents in the gable end. The northwest addition has a one-over-one sash in it. The northwest elevation of the northeast addition has a one-over-one sash to the north. There is an enclosed back porch on the ell with a concrete deck and a CMU half wall. The northwest elevation of this porch has a door between two one-over-one sash. The second story has a door and three one-over-one sash. There is a wood deck with steps giving access to the second story. The roof is patched at the eave line of the main block, and now projects about 2 feet beyond the main block, suggesting the original porch has been extended this amount. The northeast wing has German siding on the northwest elevation, under later paneling. The northwest addition has circular-sawn 2 by 6 joists that run northwest-southeast, and the ceiling on the first story has beaded-edge boards. The northwest elevation of the ell, inside the porch, is 5- and 6-to-1 common bond brick that is painted. There is brick infill northeast of the door where a window was. The door has a stone sill and a bullnose frame and the window has a wood sill. The doorway was not originally an opening. The window to the west was originally a door, with the bricks cut on the west side to widen the opening slightly. This was

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originally a two-bay wall, like the southeast elevation, with a window to the north and a door to the west. The ell wall butts against the main block, with mortar to fill the gap. The northwest ell porch roof rafters have a birds-mouth cut on the end, and they are raised, with pieces scabbed onto both sides to extend the rafters. The porch appears to have originally ended at the end of the main block. There is a pocket in the northeast wall of the main block, one wythe in from the northwest wall for the porch plate. The plate has been removed. There is a mortar line on the northeast wall that comes down from the southeast to this location of the pocket. The northwest wall of the ell, above the soffit of the porch, changes to 7-to-1 common bond brick. The north corner brick is rebuilt, as the stretcher courses do not align.

The northwest elevation of the main block has five-to-one common bond. The first story has two new one-over-one sash to the north in semi-circular arched openings, with brick infill below. The center bay has an aluminum-sided addition with double doors. Inside this addition the center door has a segmental arch with brick infill below the arch, like the windows, and has red paint over red paint with white penciling. The door panels match the southeast door and the architrave has wide boards with a small bevel on the inner edge and they are mitered at the corners. They probably cover a wide, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. The west two bays are identical to the north two bays. There is a semi-circular arch in the foundation between the west and west-center bays and another with a window well between the north and north-center bays. A concrete patio blocks the opening between the west and west-center bays. The second-story center bay has the frame addition with aluminum siding, and it is cantilevered on the northwest. There is a door opening with infill on the northwest, and brick pattern asphalt shingles below the aluminum. This addition has a shed roof. The four other bays have six-over-six sash with bullnose frames, wood sills, and what appears to be straight brick jack arches with thin brick infill between it at the top of the frame. There are also shutter hinges.

On the southwest elevation of the house the first story has two new one-over-one sash, the second story has two six-over-six sash, and there are two vents in the gable end. The cornice has returns and aluminum suffix. There is a one-over-one sash on the southwest end of the southeast porch.

The cellar of the house is only accessed from the enclosed porch behind the ell. The stone steps here are very worn and descend from northeast to southwest between brick cheek walls. There is cellar only under the main block and it is divided in half by a rubble stone wall that runs southeast-northwest and has plaster and whitewash. The northeast cellar has a concrete floor, rubble stone walls with plaster, and a boarded-up window opening on the northwest elevation, set to the north. The doorway into this room has beaded-edge vertical boards on plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. There is a wrought Suffolk latch with lima bean cusps and a wood stock lock with a metal plate on each end and around the keyhole. There is a hewn summer beam that runs northeast-southwest and is approximately 11 inches square. There are $\frac{3}{4}$ -round joists that run northwest-southeast. There is a setback in the wall where the joists rest at either end, with infill between most of the joists. The northeast elevation, in the center, has three brick piers with two arches. The piers are about 13 inches wide and 3 feet, 5 inches deep. The north arch is 4 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide, inside measurement, and the east arch is 2 feet wide, inside measurement. The north arch has corbelled stone at the top to support a hearth above it. The summer beam rests over the center pier. The east arch has stone on the north end and could have had stone removed from the east end. On the east side of the east pier is a diagonal brick arch from the pier to the stone foundation wall on the northeast, to support a corner fireplace above. There is also a diagonal floor trimmer here. The southeast elevation has a window opening set to the east. There is a doorway in the partition wall with a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame and a beaded interior edge. The vertical-board door here is on the ground and has tapered strap hinges with round ends. There are tapered battens with beads that are nailed to the boards, and the boards are half-lapped, not tongue-and-grooved. The joists beneath the first-story stairs on the northwest half are hewn on the inner faces and it appears the stairway came down in this location. The joists on the northeast side of this stair opening butt up against a full-size joist and are pegged to it in three places.

The southwest cellar has a dirt floor and parged, whitewashed walls. It has the same summer beam and joists as the northeast cellar, and two brick piers with an arch on the southwest elevation. The piers are 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. There is a brick hearth with a

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board beneath it that runs northwest-southeast, and the board must be added. The northwest elevation has a bricked-in window opening and the southeast elevation has a window opening missing its sash.

The first story of the house has a center-passage plan with two rooms to the southwest and one room to the northeast, with a single kitchen ell attached at the northeast end and a single room in the addition on the northeast side of the kitchen ell. The passage has carpeting and a broken field baseboard with a bevel on the top edge. The architrave has a cavetto backband, a broken field with a bevel at the break, and a projecting bead on the interior edge. The outer edge of the backband is also beveled. The front, or southeast, door has six panels with the frieze panels in the center. They have sunk fields and quirked Greek ogee and bevel panel moulds. There are cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles and a cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides, no markings, and porcelain knobs. The panels beneath the sidelights match the door and the door and sash are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The architrave is slightly different as there is no bevel at the break in the field and the interior bead is flush. The interior doors match the front door and have the same knobs, but have new hinges. There is an exposed summer beam in the passage running northeast-southwest, with a bead on the bottom edges.

There is a straight run of stairs on the northeast wall of the passage that ascends to the northwest. It has an open stringer with sawn brackets and a turned newel and balusters. The handrail is a massive rectangular block 3 3/4 inches wide by 4 3/4 inches deep, and is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the newel. There are four panels below the stringer and they have hand-planed flush fields and ovolo panel moulds. The baseboard continues up the stair and is set on top of the stringer. Patching in the wall indicates that there was chair rail, and it continued up the stairs. The doors have patches around them, suggesting that they were altered, though they must have been in roughly the same spots they are in now. The rear, or northwest, door matches the southeast but the rim lock has square sides and the architrave has the typical backband but a broad flat field and a small flush bead on the interior edge. There is a door beneath the stairs with a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame and architrave with an ogee backband and a small bead on the interior edge. The door originally swung in on "H-L" hinges but it is gone. The catch survives and has a twisted rat tail. The stairs have sash-sawn boards with wrought nails and the rails and stiles beneath the stairs are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The brick wall beneath the stair stringer is exposed.

The south room floor is 2 1/2-inch pine that runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard and architrave match the passage. The moulding beneath the sills has a cavetto and a broken field with a bevel at the break. The door has a plain cast-iron rim lock with square sides and a porcelain knob. The window jambs are beveled and have plain boards. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the rails, stiles, and muntins and have 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They have parting beads and straight meeting rails. The sash latches are set into the inner face of the sash, with a thumb knob that pulls out to the side on both the top and bottom sash. The ceiling has recently been sheet-rocked. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest elevation, with straight brick jambs and a painted brick surround. The existing floor covers the brick hearth. There is a wood mantel with a Tudor arch and applied moulding with beveled sides on the sides and spandrels of the mantel. It also has a wood keystone, a cavetto bed mould, and a scalloped shelf. There is a 5-inch patch above the top of the mantelshelf that probably marks the height of the original mantel. The summer beam in the south room has been sheet rocked over, but runs northeast-southwest. The northwest elevation is a brick wall with a new doorway cut through to the west. The west room is now divided into two bathrooms by a wall that runs southeast-northwest. The baseboard has a beaded top edge, the architrave has a broken field and is beveled on the inner half, and it is mitered at the corners. The windows have straight jambs. The doorway to the passage is missing its door, and the architrave has an ogee backband and a small bead on the inner edge.

The center room has 2 1/4-inch pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The chair rail on the northeast and southwest walls and sides of the fireplace has a cavetto-and-bead bed mould and a bead on the bottom edge. There are patches on the southeast and northwest walls and the existing chair rail corners are mitered suggesting that it ran all around the room originally. The architrave has a large ogee-and-bevel backband, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge.

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The lock matches that of the south room door. The southeast window sills are near the floor, with a plain board below. The jambs are splayed and the sash is mortised and tenoned and pegged at the corners, with parting beads and apparently straight meeting rails. They are hung on weights and have a cast-iron swivel latch on the top of the lower-sash meeting rail. The northwest window sills are at chair rail height and have an ogee and bevel, with a broken field below them. There is a fireplace on the northeast elevation with splayed brick jambs that are mostly re-pointed and a brick surround that has traces of parging. The flooring covers the hearth. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that are sunk and flat, with an ogee and fascia and a simple Doric capital. The frieze is paneled and has a sunken field with the same moulds as the pilasters. The mantel is mortised and tenoned and pegged and the bed mould has a bead with a large cavetto and a small bead below it. The mantelshelf has a steep cavetto and bead run on the edge.

Just east of the center room fireplace is a six-panel door with the frieze panels at the top. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has hand-planed panels with slightly sunk fields and ovolo panel moulds. There are cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles and a lock that is similar to the passage door, but smaller, and has a mineral knob. The doorway to the ell has one panel on each jamb and the soffit. They are sunk and flat, with ogee panel moulds. There is a window opening at the east corner and the architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. There is no sash in the opening, which opens into the ell kitchen room. The opening has hinge mortises that are now filled. The chair rail is set at the bottom edge of the opening and there is no break in it, but there is a crack in the plaster below it in line with the backband, and a break in the baseboard at the same point. There is also a patch about 2 inches to 3 inches wide above the top piece of architrave. This window/door between the ell and the center room has paneled jambs that are sunk and flat, with ogee panel moulds. The lath on the center room side is circular-sawn infill. The summer beam is set about 1-½ inches below the ceiling and is plastered over. It runs northeast-southwest.

The kitchen ell is set 1-½ steps down from the center room and has 3 ¼-inch-wide pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest. The walls have plaster on brick, the baseboard has been removed, and the architrave matches that of the west room. The ceiling and upper floor framing are in the process of being mostly replaced. According to the carpenter, there was a stair opening about 9 feet long running northeast-southwest, but the beams had cracked and it was his impression the opening had been added. There is a hewn summer beam that runs northeast-southwest and is 6 ¾ inches deep by 9 inches wide. The bottom corners are chamfered and it appears the bottom was always exposed. The joists to the northwest of the summer beam survive and are sash-sawn, are 2 ¼ inches to 2 ½ inches wide by 5 ½ inches to 5 ¾ inches deep, and are spaced 26 ½ inches on centers. They have center tenons into the summer beam. The tenons are 1 7/8 inches deep by 2 ¼ inches wide, and are pegged from the top. The pegs are set close to the edge and pass through the chamfer. The joists had been sheet rocked but also have cut lath nails. The walls had vertical-board half wainscot that was added over painted plaster but has now been removed. On the southwest elevation is a doorway to the south where the window opening is on the opposite side. The architrave has no backband, just a small bead on the inner edge. There are hinge mortises on the south jamb and marks from a strike plate on the west jamb. The green paint beneath the wainscot is also on the architrave. The reverse side of the door in the center of this wall has sunk, flat panels with no panel moulds.

The northwest elevation of the kitchen ell has a six-over-six sash to the west that matches the southeast windows of the south room. There is a door in the center that has been altered to one light over two panels that have sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The lock rail is hand-planed, and the cast-iron rim lock is labeled "PENN." It has pressed metal knobs. Above it is a three-light transom. The joists are set in pockets in the brick wall. The inner face of the southeast wall has Flemish bond and there is no recess to help support the joists. The northwest wall steps back at the floor level. The northeast elevation has a fireplace in the center that is now bricked-in and plastered over. There is a ghost of a mantel shelf here after the fireplace was enclosed. The jambs were parged and the face brick was whitewashed. There is a wood mantel tree that is hewn and partially adzed, but has no paint. A concrete hearth for a stove has been added. To the east is an enclosed winder stair to the second story, and it had one step below the door. The door has been removed but is still in the room and has six panels with flush fields and ovolo panel moulds.

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The hinges have been flipped and are plain cast-iron butts with five knuckles and fast joints. There have been numerous locks on this door. Beneath the stairway is a beaded-edge vertical-board door with a lift bar latch. The butt hinges were removed for faux modern strap hinges. The stairs appear to be constructed with only cut nails. To the north of the fireplace is a doorway to the addition that is missing its door. It has plain jambs and architrave that matches the rest of the room.

The addition to the ell has 3-inch to 3 1/2-inch-wide pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast. The walls have 5 1/2-inch-wide vertical-board half wainscot. The architrave is mitered and has a small bead on the inner edge. The walls are plaster on horizontal circular-sawn lath with cut nails. There was a partition in this room at one time from the center of the southeast window and it ran northwest to the southeast side of the door to the ell, and then turned southwest to meet the southwest wall. The ell fireplace has been opened up on this side and has a raised brick hearth in the firebox and a concrete hearth outside it. There is a steel lintel and an iron eye for a crane in the center of the northwest jamb. The northwest wall has a door with one light over two panels that have sunk fields and no panel moulds. There is a cast-iron rim lock with a pressed brass knob, and plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. To the west of the door is the bottom half of a built-in cupboard, with the ghost of shelves from the top half on the wall above it. The cupboard has two doors with two panels each, and they are sunk and flat. The hinges have been replaced with faux strap hinges. There is a hatch in the floor near the southeast end, and beneath it is a circular brick structure that was probably a cistern. It has a 5-foot, 6-inch diameter and is about 8 feet, 3 inches deep from the bottom of the cistern to the bottom of the joists. The bottom is soft and it is not clear how much fill there may be here.

The second story has a center-passage, double-pile plan with a small room at the southeast end of the passage. The stair treads have a bullnose with fillets on either side, and they appear to be original. The northeast wall is tongue-and-grooved, beaded-edge vertical boards that are toe-nailed at the bottom with what appears to be cut nails, some of which are still puttied over, and are also toe-nailed with wire nails. There are chips out of the bottom of the boards making it appear that they were taken out and reinstalled. Also, the board wall is not set into the plaster on the northwest end, but butts it loosely. There is a landing on the northwest end with 2 1/2-inch pine flooring added on top and on the passage floor. There is a doorway on the landing to the bathroom addition on the back, and there are two steps up to this doorway. It has beaded-interior-edge mitered architrave and a two-light transom. The transom bar has an ovolo above a quirked Greek ogee and fillet. The jamb boards are hand-planed. There is a hewn stair trimmer between the two runs and it is left exposed and is mortised and tenoned and pegged to a post beneath it that rises from the first story. This post has beads on the corners. There is a newel post at the top of the bottom run railing and it matches the bottom newel post but is shorter. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the handrail. The railing for the upper run of the stairway is 3/4-round and has rectangular-in-plan balusters and square newels with beaded edges. The baseboard on the southwest, next to the landing, is plain. The baseboard on the southwest, between the doors, has a bead on the top edge.

The southwest wall of the second-story passage is plaster on brick and has the ghost of a chair rail. A similar ghost is found on the northwest wall. The architrave has an ogee backband and a small bead on the inner edge. The northeast wall has a hand-planed board about 9 inches wide between the two doors. The southeast end of the passage is being closed off with a stud wall and an earlier wall was removed. Pieces of this wall survive in the ceiling. They are tongue-and-grooved vertical boards with an ovolo *moulding on the grooved side and a beveled tongue cut like the bevel on a fielded panel. These boards were set into the plaster wall on the southwest.* The doors have six panels with flush fields and ogee panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The southwest doors have "H-L" hinges with wrought nails but no leather washers. The northeast doors have butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints. The east door has a cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides and a mineral knob. There are ghosts of "H-L" hinges on the lock side and the ghost of what appears to have been a plate latch on the hinge side. The reverse sides of the doors have sunk, flat panels that are hand-planed, and have no panel moulds. The north door lock is labeled "CARPENTER & CO PATENTEES," and has a brass knob. There is the ghost of another lock or latch that was here before the existing one, and faint ghosts of "H-L" hinges. The west and south door locks match the east door. The summer beam is visible in the passage, where it is plastered.

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The southeast chamber sash matches the south room and the architrave matches the ell room. There is a ghost of a chair rail on the southwest and southeast walls, and it is above the current level of the window sill. There is a patch that indicates peg rail was on the southwest and southeast elevations. There was a board wall on the northeast and it was set into the plaster at the southwest end. This wall has been taken out and moved to the northeast to enlarge the room. The northwest end of this northeast wall is currently opened up for inspection, and it appears to be a vertical-board wall with an ovolo on the groove, and the board is painted. The board wall is faced on the passage side with a stud wall with sawn lath apparently added to the chamber side. There is reused material in this wall, apparently when the stud wall was added, and this serves to confuse the interpretation. The flooring is identical to the second story passage.

The east chamber floor matches the second-story passage. The baseboard has a bead on top on the southeast and northeast elevations and is plain on the northwest. The northwest wall appears to have been added. The windows are identical to the south room, and the window architrave has a broken field and a beaded interior edge. It is head cut. The door architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. The door jamb boards are not hand-planed. There is a built-in closet in the north corner, with beaded-edge vertical boards that are not hand-planed, and hinges that match the door to this chamber.

The north chamber floor matches the second-story passage. The baseboard is beaded on the northwest and northeast, and is plain on the southeast, southwest, and over the fireplace. The door architrave has plain head-cut trim and the window architrave matches the first story ell. The sash matches the south room. There is riven lath on the ceiling. It appears that a fireplace on the northeast wall exists beneath a later covering. The southeast wall has writing in pencil that says "WALL COVERING PUT ON JANUARY 1 1974 HAPPY NEW YEAR. THIS IS THE HOME OF MCCOM??ALBAUGH." There are also stick figures identified as "Donna, Ray, Mom (Joyce), Dad (Mack), Mia?, Albaugh plus Daye?" and "8 years old." There is a doorway on the northeast, set to the north, that leads to an enclosed rear porch behind the ell. The door is gone but the architrave has a beaded interior edge and the ghost of a backband. The west chamber has random-width pine flooring between 10 1/2 inches and 14 1/4 inches wide. It runs northeast-southwest and is face-nailed with flooring nails. The baseboard has a beaded edge on the northwest, northeast, and southwest, and is plain on the southeast. The window architrave matches the ell room and the sash matches the south room. The door architrave matches the passage side. The summer beam is visible on the southeast wall of the north chamber, where it is plastered.

The south chamber flooring matches the west chamber, and the baseboard has a beaded edge on the southeast, northeast, and southwest, but is plain on the northwest. The window architrave matches the east chamber and the sash is identical to the south room. The door architrave matches that on the passage side of this opening. There is a fireplace on the southwest elevation that has been closed off, the mantel removed, and the wall patched. There is a brick hearth surviving. The summer beam projects into this room on the northwest, and it is plastered.

The northwest elevation of the ell, on the second story, is four-to-one and six-to-one common bond brick that is now covered by an enclosed porch. There are two window openings, in the north and center bays, and the wood frames are mortised and tenoned and pegged at both the header and the sill, and have beaded interior edge frames. There is no sash in the openings. They also have splayed brick jack arches. The west bay has a doorway, though the door is missing. The architrave has a steep, quirked ogee and bead backband and a beaded interior edge. There is a splayed brick jack arch. The corner where the ell meets the main block appears to butt against the wall, with mortar to fill the gap, rather than being toothed-in. The southwest elevation of the main block, in this location, has two steps up from the porch to a doorway. There is no jack arch, suggesting that the opening is a later alteration. The architrave has a beaded interior edge and the backband has been removed. There are the ghosts of "H-L" hinges on the west jamb.

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The ell chamber floor is covered with linoleum tile. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. Several floorboards have been taken up and are tongue-and-grooved, are about 10 inches wide, and were fastened with cut nails. There are two pockets in the brick wall on the southwest in the location where the stairs are said to have been, suggesting that they were always framed in here. The northwest windows have a quirked steep ogee-and-bead on the edge of the frame. There is a fireplace on the northeast, with splayed brick jambs. It is missing its parging and hearth. There is a wood mantel with beaded edges, ogee bed mould, and a bead on the bottom of the mantel shelf. The mantel is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The southeast window sills are set higher than the northwest windows. They have beaded-interior-edge architrave and mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged sash with 10-inch by 13-inch lights. The ceiling has been lowered so that it is set just above the center muntin of the top sash.

The addition on the northwest, on the second story, has beaded-edge, vertical-board walls and ceiling and a boarded-up opening on the northwest wall. The architrave at the doorway to the landing on the southeast has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. There is a four-panel door stored here that has sunk fields and ovolo panel moulds. The cast-iron rim lock has square sides and mineral knobs. The hinges are stamped-plate butts with three knuckles and loose joints.

The attic is only accessible from the ell stairway. The ell attic has random-width flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is between 11 inches and 15 inches wide. It appears to be pine. The southeast brick wall extends about 1 foot, 3 inches above the floor and the northeast brick wall extends about 5 feet, 1-inch above the floor. Both walls are topped by hewn plates about 7 ½ inches wide by 5 ½ inches deep. The rafters are sash-sawn, are about 3 inches wide by 3 ¼ inches to 3 ½ inches deep, and are spaced 27 inches to 28 ½ inches on centers. They do not appear to be tapered and have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge. There are sash-sawn collar beams with a center tenon and peg and sawn Roman numerals. The rafters are notched and toe-nailed with cut nails to the plate on the northwest, and there are wood shims under each rafter. The rafter feet on the southeast appear to be miter-cut and rest on top of the plate. They must be spiked, though this detail was not accessible for observation. Both plates have diagonal wrought metal tie backs spiked to the top and spiked through the floor. There are two of these in the middle of the southeast wall and one long one on the northwest wall at the north corner. The floor cuts through the southeast windows at the top sash. The rafters support shingle lath with circular-sawn shingles on the northwest.

The attic windows on the northeast have mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames with mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged four-light sash that have 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The southwest elevation has five-to-one common bond brick with put-log holes. There is a mortar line 5 inches down from the edge of the brick on the south side, with a paint line 1-½ inches down from the edge of the brick. The bricks are cleaner above the paint line than between the paint and mortar lines, suggesting that a rake board must have covered the rafter and part of the brick. On the west side there is only a mortar line 11 ½ inches down from the brick. There is no evidence of a plaster ceiling having been on these rafters and no evidence of plaster on the brick wall. The implication, however, is that the ell roof may have been raised. There is also an iron strap spiked to the southeast rafter of the main block on its outer face, and this strap wraps around to the southeast face of the southeast plate to hold it in place. The stairs are constructed with cut nails. There is a door opening in the southwest wall (the northeast wall of the main block), set south of center. This must have been a window once, as the brick is cut from just above the main block attic floor about eight courses down, and one course at the top of the opening. There are two steps up into the main block attic. The frame of the opening is ¾-inch boards with cut nails. The door in this opening is off its hinges. It has plain cast-iron butts with three knuckles and fast joints, a wrought-iron Suffolk latch with lima bean cusps, and beaded-edge vertical boards with straight battens. The shingle lath on the ell rests on top of the main block rafter where the ell and main block meet, and the rafter is notched out for it.

The main block attic rafters are hewn on all four sides and are 3 ½ inches to 4 ¼ inches wide. They are tapered from about 3 inches at the ridge to about 4 inches at the foot and have an open-faced bridle with peg at the ridge. They are spaced 25 ½ inches to 28 inches on centers and are mitered at the foot and sit on top of the joists, but there is no evidence of pegs. The rafters had collar beams that were half-lapped and pegged, but they have been cut out and used as knee-wall studs that are fastened with cut

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nails. The rafters support shingle lath and circular-sawn shingles on the northwest side. There is a bricked-in window opening on the northeast wall, to the north of the chimney, which aligns with the doorway to the east. There are four rafter couples near the southwest end that are sash-sawn 2 by 8 replacements, and they are mitered at the ridge.

The springhouse is about 15 feet northwest of the house and is a two-story, one-bay by one-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, aluminum siding, and a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge. The roof is cantilevered on the northeast and has corrugated metal over wood shingles. The northeast elevation has a six-over-six sash on the first story. The second story has a vertical-board door with new steps up to it, and it reuses an earlier landing with brackets from the wall to support it. The brackets are chamfered and have lambs-tongue stops. The southeast elevation has a vertical-board door on the first story and a new one-light sash on the second story. The northwest elevation has no openings. The southwest elevation has a new one-light sash on both the first and second stories. The first story steps down to a concrete floor. The foundation wall has been enclosed with plywood on the interior. There is a cistern in the north corner, constructed of concrete. The architrave has a small bead on the inner edge and is mitered. The ceiling has circular-sawn lath with plaster. The door hinges are stamped plates with three knuckles and loose joints. There is a built-in cupboard on the southeast, set to the south. It has vertical boards, the same hinges as the front door, and cast-iron spring latches with porcelain knobs. The second-story rafters are circular-sawn, are approximately 2 by 6s, and are mitered at the ridge. There are collar beams nailed to the sides of the rafters with wire nails. The plates are doubled-up 2 by 8s. There was never a finished ceiling, but the plaster walls have circular-sawn lath. The tongue-and-grooved wood floor is 3-inch-wide-pine that runs northeast-southwest. There is wood siding in the gable ends, and knob and tube wiring.

About 6 feet north of the springhouse is a smokehouse with a rubble stone foundation, 6-to-one common bond brick, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The building is one story on a raised basement and is one bay square. The southeast elevation has a vertical-board door with screwed battens and machine-made strap hinges. There is a splayed brick jack arch. The northeast elevation has an opening to the fire pit on the lower story with a wood lintel that has a chamfered front edge. There are two iron eyes on the north for hinges. The upper story has a small vent with wood sides. The northwest elevation has no openings. The southwest elevation has a small vent on the upper story like the northeast. The upper level has a pivoting wood tree. A beam runs northeast-southwest on top of the walls and the top of the tree is set into the bottom of this beam. The rafters appear to be sawn and support shingle lath and plywood. The floor appears to be wood slats with gaps between them. There is a cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides, and the knobs are missing. There must have originally been several steps below the doorway.

The summer kitchen is located about 30 feet northwest of the ell, and is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame structure with a gable roof that has a northwest-southeast ridge and has corrugated metal. There is a new shed-roof addition on the southwest side, with a sliding glass door on the southeast, and a porch roof extension on the southeast. There is aluminum siding on the southeast and northeast, and a shed roof addition with aluminum siding on the northwest. There is a short gable-roofed monitor on the northwest half of the original building. It is also frame with corrugated metal roofing. The interior of the building has been completely altered for use as a model train layout.

About 5 feet north of the summer kitchen addition is a tractor shed that is frame with German siding under corrugated metal, and has a shed roof that slopes down to the southwest and has corrugated metal over wood shingles. The shed is constructed with wire nails. There is an addition on the northeast with aluminum doors on rollers. The roof of this addition slopes down to the northeast.

A one-story, one-bay square garage is located about 30 feet northeast of the summer kitchen. It is constructed of CMUs with a gable roof that has a northeast-southwest ridge and inverted V-seam metal. There are beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board double doors on rollers on the southwest. The southeast elevation has a four-light steel sash set to the east and the northeast elevation has an identical sash set east of center.

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There is a bank barn located about 150 feet northwest of the house. It is banked on the northwest with a forebay that faces southeast, and has a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge and corrugated metal roofing. There is a cupola in the center of the roof ridge, and each side has a triple vent with the center boarded up. The triple vent has jig-sawn trim above it with round arches. All four sides have pediments, and there is a wood finial at the top and a lightning rod with a weather vane. The ridge has four lightning rods that are copper and have green glass balls. The southeast elevation, on the lower story, has brick at the south corner and a brick pier under the south corner of the forebay. The southeast wall is opened up for four bays, with steel channel under the sill and a steel eye-beam and posts under the end of the fore bay. There is a CMU wall under the east end of the fore bay, with five window openings with wood frames. They are boarded-up. To the east are a wide door, two more window openings, and a brick pier at the east corner. The upper story has vertical-board siding and double vents with lancet openings under square tops. There are three vents above three more vents to the south, then a pair of doors above another pair with small machine-made strap hinges, one vent above a vent, another pair of doors above paired doors with the same hinges, and three vents above three vents to the east. The rafter ends are exposed and are decoratively cut.

The northeast elevation of the barn has the forebay closed off with a door on rollers on the lower story. This door has two vertical-board panels with a four-light sash set into the top panel. There is a semi-circular arch above the door containing a painted wood panel in it with the initials "HCR." The forebay end was always brick. The lower story is rubble stone with two vents that have mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames and have the horizontal louvers cut out. The east vent has a splayed brick jack arch and the north vent has stone above the frame and no jack arch in the brick. The upper story has Flemish bond brick with a grapevine joint and has some white paint on it as if it was penciled once, too. There are two sheaf-of-wheat pattern vents in this end. The top corner of the forebay wall is patched with common bond brick indicating the roof once had a steeper pitch. The gable end has vertical boards with two vents like those on the southeast, and a vent in the peak like that of the cupola.

On the northwest elevation of the barn the lower story has a triple window opening north of a concrete silo connection, with steel posts and channel and brick above that has been rebuilt. A twelve-light sash survives. West of the ramp the wall is brick and is toothed into the stone. There is a window opening that is half filled with CMUs to make a smaller opening, and the opening is boarded-up. The upper story has 5-to-1 common bond brick with put-log holes north of the doors. There are two pair of vertical-board wagon doors. The north pair is hung on interior strap hinges and the west pair on exterior machine-made strap hinges. There are vertical boards to the west of these doors, with two typical vents. The southwest elevation, on the lower story, has a low stone foundation with 6-to-1 common bond brick above and two boarded-up window openings. There is a beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board door on rollers beneath the forebay. The upper story has vertical-board siding with a door at the west corner and four typical vents above four more vents. There are two vents in the gable end and one in the peak matching the northeast elevation. The gable vent has a date painted in it that appears to read "1888."

The lower story on the southwest end has peg rail in the brick walls and a curry comb box in the south corner. The openings on the southwest originally had horizontal louvers. A hewn summer beam runs northeast-southwest and has a beveled half-lap scarf joint with beveled haunches and two face-pegs. There are two posts beneath the summer beam, one on either side of the scarf joint, with a tenon into the bottom of the summer and a peg through the joint. The joists run northwest-southeast and lap at the summer beam. They are hewn on top and bottom inside the barn and on all four sides beneath the forebay. A post near the CMU wall was removed. The northeast end is finished as a milking parlor and some of the stanchions survive. The original southeast wall was removed. The ceiling has asbestos boards.

The upper story is four bays, with two center threshing floors and a hay mow on each end. There is no surviving granary. The southwest brick wall was taken down to add another bay, with the brick replaced by a frame bent. In the process the northwest purlin was removed and replaced with a purlin not set on an angle. When the purlin was shifted the great strut was cut out and

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turned to act as a queen post. New mortises were cut on top of the girt to peg the strut to it. The original bents have three posts and separate smaller forebay posts. The bents are hewn, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged heavy timber braced with sawn braces. There are lapped girts and great struts supporting the purlins. There is a lapped girt on top of the brick wall at the northeast, with a great strut pegged into the girt, making it appear that the gable end was always frame. The rafters are sawn, are mitered at the ridge, and are approximately 2 by 6s. Original rafters have been left in place on the northwest side and are about 3 feet short of the present ridge. They have an open-faced bridge joint. The southeast rafters were reused and are scabbed to the sides of the northwest rafters with the blade end of the joint down, in order to extend the rafters to the present ridge. In the center of the brick mow is a principal rafter and the purlin is mortised and tenoned and pegged to it, with braces below the purlin from the principal rafter. There appears to be a common rafter set right above the principal rafter. On the forebay side are two posts beneath the plate, one below the principal rafter. There are five boards nailed across the top third of these posts, apparently to keep hay out of the fore bay. The small girt connecting the forebay post to the inner post has wood scabbed on over the joint. The rafters support shingle lath and wood shingles.

The north-center bay wagon doors have some original material in the west door. There is a vertical post that is 5 1/2 inches square, with three tapered horizontals that are mortised and tenoned and pegged into the post. There is an up-brace from the post to the center horizontal and there was another brace from the post to the top horizontal. The braces are also pegged. The forebay timber is all sash-sawn and is mortised and tenoned and pegged. In the two southwest bents the large timbers are hewn while the braces and small timbers are sash-sawn. All of the joints are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The roof has a queen post truss and there is a dropped girt with through tenons with wedges on each end. The forebay plate is a reused plate with notches for rafters and mortises for posts. It has beveled half-lap scarf joints with two face pegs. The northwest purlin and plate at the west end is also reused timber. The northwest plate has both plain half-lap scarf joints and beveled half-lap scarf joints. The rafters are circular-sawn and are about 2 by 6 and mitered at the ridge.

There is a barrack about 30 feet south of the barn. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure with a gable roof that has a northeast-southwest ridge and corrugated metal, vertical-board siding fastened with wire nails and partially covered by asbestos panels on the southeast and northeast, and a CMU foundation. The northwest elevation has a pair of wagon doors on machine-made strap hinges in the center. The northeast and southwest elevations have no openings. The southeast elevation has T1-11 wagon doors hung on rollers. There is a three-sided shed addition on the northeast with round posts that are creosoted, I-beam plates and ridge beam, corrugated metal siding, and V-seam metal roofing. The interior of the barrack has been rebuilt with circular-sawn material. The posts have mortises but everything is nailed together. There are 2 by 6 rafters with a ridge board.

There is also a concrete silo with metal domical roof southwest of the barn. It has a metal canopy near the base that covers a feeding trough. There is a concrete silo just northwest of the barn and it, too, has a metal domical roof. There are two pole buildings east of the barn. Southeast of the barn is a CMU milk room that is one story and is two bays by two bays. It has a gable roof with V-seam metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. It has vertical boards in the gable ends, two-over-two steel sash, and cross-buck doors on the southeast, set to the east, and on the northwest, set to the north. The barnyard is enclosed with CMU walls with sheds. The sheds are frame with corrugated metal and V-seam shed roofs. There are two short, round, corrugated metal silos east of the barn.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	c.1785-95, 1893	Architect/Builder	N/A
Construction dates	c.1785-95, 1893		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Peter Shriner (c. 1748-1838) is said to have come from Pennsylvania, though the date of his emigration to Frederick County is not recorded. He was already living in Frederick County when he purchased 330 acres of "Susan's Fancy" on Little Pipe Creek in 1785, though he may have moved to the land before he actually received title to the property. The 1798 Frederick County tax assessment notes that Shriner had a brick house and a barn (the implication is that it, too, was brick) and the general quality of the farm was poor. The existing brick house must be the structure mentioned in the records, as several features in the building suggest it dates to the eighteenth-century. The heavy turned balusters, with a square handrail that is over five inches deep, are not found in early nineteenth-century dwellings in Carroll County. The exposed summer beam is also unusual, especially for a house of this size and pretension. The south room firebox has straight jambs, rather than the splayed jambs that quickly superseded them in the early nineteenth century. Brick buildings are rare in the 1798 tax, making this an important survival. This one was well finished with Flemish bond brick and a water table. Originally, the house had two rooms in the northeast half, a small room to the east with a corner fireplace, and in the north a kitchen with a large cooking fireplace on the northeast wall. Since Shriner was about 37 when he purchased the farm and likely had already saved some money from his labors in Pennsylvania, he could have built the brick house shortly after settling on the land, in the meantime living in an existing house. (1)

Peter Shriner divided his land into two farms and created a new one of about 140 acres where he moved by 1825, turning over the old farm to his son, Abraham. The following year Peter executed a deed for the property, 167 acres, to Abraham for \$4,000.00. Though smaller, Peter's new farm was assessed at a higher valuation than Abraham's in 1825, though not in 1835; they both had brick houses by the latter date. That the father would take the new farm is an unusual approach among local Germans, especially considering that he was in his seventies. The division probably came some fifteen years earlier, after Abraham had married (in c. 1811) and started a family, and the younger son, Jacob, was coming of age, though there are no surviving records to explain what was happening. Peter Shriner's will simply noted: "I have already given my son Abraham Shriner his part of my estate real and personal." Peter's second farm passed to his other son, Jacob. Both father and son had been using slave labor, which was also unusual among the Germans, but the Shriners were regularly freeing them, too, as if the slaves were being treated as indentured servants. Abraham Shriner manumitted Barney Donston in August 1825, just before he was paying his father for the farm and likely would have needed as much money as he could get. It could have been that Donston was too old and infirm to work, of course, but in Peter Shriner's will, dated 1838, he left his daughter, Mary Perry, a mulatto girl named Matilda who was to serve until 25 and then be freed. Abraham still had a female slave in 1841; she was over age 36, and could have been too old to be freed. His will, written in 1851, freed one woman, Mary, and specified that "in the case the said Mary, should from infirmity, or old age, become unable to support herself, it is my will that she shall have a reasonable support out of that part of my estate bequeathed to my daughters. . . ." The 1852 tax list does not include him as a slave owner. (2)

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In the early nineteenth century a new kitchen wing was added on the northeast, and the original fireplace taken down and rebuilt smaller, with a wood mantel that is consistent with this period. Surviving window frames are pegged, dating the addition before at least 1840. The change could have been made while Peter was still living in this house and Abraham's family was growing, or twenty years later when Abraham's family had reached its peak in size. Abraham married Anna Mary (Mary Ann) Forney (1793-1885), daughter of Daniel Forney of Reisterstown, c. 1811, and they had four sons and two daughters. In 1837 Abraham Shriner purchased a tannery in Uniontown from Moses Shaw, though he apparently stayed on the farm. Abraham's son, John, ran the tannery for some years, but the operation was abandoned c. 1850. The tax records in 1852 suggest that Abraham was still on the farm, though he may have simply still had all his livestock and tools on the property while one of his sons was working the land, since he built a brick house on the tannery property, apparently in 1851, and shortly retired to there. In his will he noted that his son, Daniel, had been living with him and working for him, without being paid, and an 1855 sale advertisement noted that Daniel was the tenant on the farm. The will was written in January 1851 and a codicil added the following November noted that, "being desirous to make some better provisions for my wife's comfort after my death," Abraham gave her the brick house in Uniontown for her use. (3)

Abraham Shriner died in 1855 and his farm was ordered sold to settle his estate. The sale advertisement noted: "The improvements consist of a large, well built and substantial brick dwelling house, with kitchen attached, smoke house, wash house, conveniently arranged, immediately on the banks of Little Pipe Creek, and a dairy, with a pump of excellent water quite near the dwelling; the buildings all brick and in good condition. A large brick bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, and a large grain shed lately erected, and all other necessary outhouses. . . . There is an abundant supply of limestone of the finest quality, several quarries being now open, and a lime kiln, on the farm." Of the 164-½ acres, about 25 were in timber and 20 – 25 were meadow along Little Pipe Creek. There was also an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. George Blizzard bought the farm for the substantial sum of \$12,604.10, but sold it shortly after to Washington Senseney (1815-1868). Though the deed is dated 1863, the 1862 map has Senseney's name attached to the farm, probably because he was in the process of buying it but had not yet made all the payments. Senseney was over forty and had a farm south of the Shriner farm, between Linwood and McKinstry's Mill, so he was not buying this property for himself. He sold 128 ¾ acres of the property to Nathan Smith in 1868, shortly before he died, at a price of \$100.00 and acre. (4)

Nothing is known about Nathan Smith at this time, and the tax records provide little information other than to suggest that he was a typical, successful middling farmer. By 1876 the farm had been reduced to 122 acres, and Nathan sold it to his son, Jesse (1849-1931), in 1883 for the same price of \$100.00 per acre that he had paid for it. The house underwent some changes, probably shortly after Jesse acquired it. The front door was replaced and the opening enlarged some, perhaps to add sidelights. The front windows of the east room were also replaced, and the sills dropped to near the floor. The mantel in the south room was also replaced with the existing one. The barn also experienced some changes. The southwest half of the barn is a frame addition, with a faded date on the southwest elevation that appears to read "1888." When the addition was made, the original brick southwest wall was taken down and the bricks used in the foundation of the addition. New framing was added above, and the original framing was altered on the forebay side to create a symmetrical profile that would match the addition. The great struts used to support the purlins were cut out and turned to act as Queen posts, and the forebay wall was completely rebuilt. One would assume that this work was done in 1888, shortly after Jesse Smith had taken over the farm. However, a newspaper account of a bad storm in February 1893 calls this into question. It was reported: "Probably the greatest sufferer by the storm is Mr. Jesse Smith, near Linwood. His dwelling house was unroofed and one gable wall blown down, the barn was unroofed and wrecked, two sheds or barracks, one of them a new structure sixty feet long, were destroyed and a large tree was uprooted and fell on the dairy, which was crushed under its weight. The loss is variously estimated at \$2,500 to \$4,000." Another newspaper, which described the barracks as "grain sheds", reported that the barn was blown down after it was unroofed, "and a number of cattle could not be gotten out." The Union Bridge newspaper noted that the barn was "nearly destroyed" but that none of the livestock

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CARR-1685

Name Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

was injured, however, and neither were any of the inhabitants of the house. It also stated that only a third of the house roof was taken off. In May of that year the same newspaper reported that the buildings were being repaired. (5)

The tax records do not indicate any changes made to the barn, or any other building, for that matter. The existing springhouse, or dairy, is certainly rebuilt and dates to the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century, based on the construction of the building. The roof framing is circular-sawn rafters that are mitred at the ridge. The house still retains early hewn rafters that are pegged at the ridge and had collar beams, but also has four rafter couples on the southwest end that are sash-sawn and are mitred at the ridge, also consistent with the late-nineteenth century. This would correspond to the accounts of the damage from the storm, though it suggests that the house lost only part of its roof, and most of the rafters remained. This could be explained by the fact that the rafters are set on the joists, not on a false plate, which is another construction technique that generally dates to the eighteenth century. It was not possible to determine if the rafter feet were tenoned and pegged to the joists. If they were, the joint would be much stronger than being nailed to a false plate, and thus more likely to survive a storm. The southwest gable end is the wall most likely to have been blown down, but it is now covered with aluminum siding and so the exterior brickwork cannot be examined for evidence of repairs. The barn poses greater problems of interpretation. Without the date of 1888, one would assume that the brick wall on the southwest came down in the storm, along with part of the forebay, partially burying cattle, and the roofing, though not the framing, was taken off. All of the changes to the barn would then be consistent with rebuilding and enlarging the barn in 1893. If the barn was altered in 1888, the wall that would have been damaged would have been the one bearing the painted date. If it was rebuilt in 1893, why put an earlier date, which seems to have no connection to the farm, on it? At this time, the explanation must remain a mystery. (6)

Jesse and Lydia Smith sold their farm, now down to 115 acres, in 1910 to Harry C. Reese (1877-1949) for \$11,500, or still \$100.00 an acre. Harry had married Mary Ida Myers in 1902, and they apparently established a farm of their own here until 1944, when they sold to Frank and Grace Lowman. McComas Albaugh acquired the farm in 1956, along with his brother Hollus, and later took sole possession of the property. During the Albaugh's ownership the house was converted to assisted living for the elderly, and numerous unsympathetic changes were made. The current owner, Uniontown Bible Church, is converting the house to several apartments for at-risk families, and additional unsympathetic changes are being made, with some historic material being removed and some covered up. (7)

Endnotes:

(1) Westminister (Maryland) Carrolltonian, 17 August 1838, in Marlene Bates and Martha Reamy, Abstracts of Carroll County Newspapers, 1831-1846 (Westminister, MD: Family Line Publications, 1988), p. 52. J. P. Garner, "McKinstry Mills," Taneytown (Maryland) Carroll Record, 1895, reprinted in The Carroll Record Histories of Northwestern Carroll County Communities, ed. Joseph M. Getty (Westminister, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1994), p. 85. Frederick County Land Records, WR 6-240.

(2) Garner, "McKinstry Mills," in The Carroll Record Histories, p. 85. Frederick County Land Records, JS 25-483. Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, 1825, 1835, Maryland State Archives. Frederick County Land Records, JS 23-36 (manumission). Peter Shriner Estate, Will, JB1-59, Carroll County Register of Wills. Abraham Shriner Estate, Will, JB 2-232, Carroll County Register of Wills. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Uniontown District, 1841, 1852, Maryland State Archives.

(3) Garner, "McKinstry Mills," in The Carroll Record Histories, p. 85. Westminister (Maryland) Democratic Advocate, 14 March 1885, p. 3, col. 2. Dr. J. J. Weaver, "History of Uniontown," Taneytown Carroll Record, 1895, reprinted in The Carroll Record Histories of Northwestern Carroll County Communities, Joseph M. Getty, ed. (Westminister, MD: Historical Society of

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CARR-1685

Name Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

Carroll County, 1994), pp. p. 110. Joe Getty, *Uniontown, Maryland: A Walking Tour* (Manchester, MD: Noodle-Doosey Press, 1983), pp 16-17. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Uniontown District, 1852, Maryland State Archives. Abraham Shriner Estate, Will, JB 2-232, Carroll County Register of Wills. Hanover (Pennsylvania) Spectator, 16 November 1855, p. 3, col. 5. In the obituary of Abraham's widow, Anna Mary, it states that they moved to Uniontown during the Civil War and that he died two years later, at age 81. However, all the other records are consistent, and the Shriners must have moved ten years earlier.

(4) ☐ Hanover (Pennsylvania) Spectator, 16 November 1855, p. 3, col. 5. Barton Sensenig, comp., *The "Sensineys" of America*, (Philadelphia: Lyon & Armor, Inc., 1943), pp 17-18, 21, 23. Carroll County Land Records, GEW 30-53; WAMcK 35-375; GEW 24-64. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland* (1862), reprinted, (Manchester, MD: Noodle-Doosey Press, 1984).

(5) ☐ Carroll County Land Records, FTS 58-230. Jacob Holdcraft, *Names in Stone: 75,000 Cemetery Inscriptions from Frederick County, Maryland*, 2 vols. (Ann Arbor, MI: Monocacy Book Co., 1966), p. 1057. Westminster (Maryland) American Sentinel, 25 February 1893, p. 3, col. 5. Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate, 25 February 1893, p. 3, col. 2. Union Bridge (Maryland) Carroll News, 25 February 1893, p. 2, col. 2; 20 May 1893, p. 3, col. 2.

(6) Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Union Bridge District, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

(7) ☐ Illona G. G. Hull, comp., "Reese Family History, Carroll County, Maryland," 2 vols. (Westminster, MD: typescript, 1995), pp. 15, 18. Carroll County Land Records, ODG 114-62; EAS 184-75; EAS 258-332; CCC 504-212.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CARR-1685

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 7 Ac

Acreage of historical setting 95.25 Ac

Quadrangle name Union Bridge

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The southern boundary consists of Watson Lane and Route 75. The east and west boundaries are straight lines running north from the southern boundary on either side of the group of historic structures. The north boundary parallels the southern boundary north of the barn. This excludes two recent pole buildings that are not historic.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization _____

date 11/3/04

street and number 610 Regester Avenue

telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore

state MD zip code 21212

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1685

Name Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See endnotes

4280 Watson La CARR-1685

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Joyce J. Albanyh 1/2	Uniontown Bible Church 1/2	29 Apr. 2002	2903- 402	Deed - fee S.	\$585,000	116 1/4 ⁺ A. - 6 parcels (3 1/4 A) - 4 parcels (3 1/4 A) - 2 1/4 A = 85 1/4 A	McC. B. A d. 10 May 1999 Hollus d. - McComas & Goldie inherit his share
Joyce J. Albanyh, pers rep of McComas B. Albanyh	Joyce J. Albanyh	1 Sept. 2000	2407- 438	Deed - fee S.	\$0.	116 1/4 ⁺ A. - 6 parcels - 4 parcels = 87 A	
Goldie B. Tymeson	McComas B Albanyh	25 Jan 1972	CCC 504- 212	Deed - fee S.	\$10.00	116 1/4 ⁺ A - 6 parcels = 99 A.	1/2 int.
Preston B Roop & Nettie B (wif) / Carroll	McComas B Albanyh Hollus B. Albanyh Goldie B. Tymeson / Carroll	3 Mar. 1956	EAS 258- 332	Deed - fee S.	\$10.00	116 1/4 ⁺ A	
Grace I. Lowman, widow / Carroll	Preston B. & Nettie B. Roop (wif) / Carroll	28 Dec. 1955	EAS 256- 4107	Deed - fee S.	\$10.00	116 1/4 ⁺ A	Frank decd.
Harry C. & Carrie M. Reese (wif) / Carroll	Frank & Grace I. Lowman (wif)	5 July 1944	EAS 184- 75	Deed - fee S.	\$10.00	115 A.	Mary Ida decd.
Hannah M. Reese / Carroll	Harry C & Mary Ida Reese (wif) / Carroll	13 Dec 1913	ODG 123- 354	Deed - fee S.	\$1.00	115 A.	subject to mortgage of \$8,000 see ODG 56- 314
Harry C. & Mary Ida Reese (wif) / Carroll	Hannah M. Reese / Carroll	13 Dec 1913	ODG 123- 35	Deed - fee S.	\$1.00	115 A.	subject to mort. ODG 56- 314
Jesse Smith & wif Lydia L / Carroll	Harry C Reese / Carroll	25 Mar. 1910	ODG 114- 62	Deed - fee S.	\$11,500	115 A.	Res. on Susan's Farm, Round Spring & Woods Gap
Nathan Smith / Carroll	Jesse Smith Nathan's son	3 Mar. 1883	FTS 58- 230	Deed - fee S.	\$12,200.00%	122 ⁺ A	was 128 3/4 A.

4280 Watson La. CARR-1685

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Washington Senseney w/ Mary Ann /?	Nathan Smith /?	26 Mar. 1868	WA-MeK 35- 375	Deed	\$100/A.	128 3/4 A.	m Little Pipe Cr., on N. side of W. Mo. Rwy [no prev. ref.]
George & Ann Blizzard (cog) Darnel F. & Elsie Ann Shriner (cog) / Carroll	Washington Senseney Carroll	2 Apr. 1863	GEW 30- 53	Deed- fees.	\$13,828.50	164 5/8 A.	Res on Susan's Fancy & Round Spring on Little Pipe Cr. - adjoining Reuben Haines, Jacob Shriner, Henry Risell et al. [no prev. ref.]
Jacob Shriner w/ Eliza Elizabeth / Carroll	Washington Senseney Carroll	4 Mar. 1863	GEW 30- 50	Deed- fees.	\$351.75	4+ A.	Res on Susan's Fancy & Round Spring on Little Pipe Cr. - adjoining to GEW 30-53 - Round Spring W. Mo. Rwy [no prev. ref.]
William Roberts Darnel F. Shriner, exors of Abraham Shriner / Carroll	George Blizzard /?	23 Apr. 1858	GEW 24- 64	Deed- fees.	\$12,604.10	164 5/8 A	Res. on Susan's Fancy & Round Spring on Little Pipe Cr. - adjoining Reuben Haines, Jacob Shriner & Henry Risell [no prev. ref.]
Peter Shriner / Fred Co	Abraham Shriner / Fred Co	29 July 1826	JS 25-483	Deed Indenture	\$4,000	167 3/4 A	P/O Res. on Susan's Fancy & Round Spring - on Little Pipe Creek P/O 32 1/2 A of Peter Shriner [no prev. ref.]
Thomas Wilson Richard Wood / Fred Co.	Peter Shriner / Fred Co.	5 Dec. 1785	WR6- 240	Deed Indenture	\$1,567.10.0	330 A	P/O Susan's Fancy on Little Pipe Creek begin @ 7th line of Mountain Prospect

has
plan

(A)

(B)

(A)

NOTES:

A. MODERN ENCLOSED PORCHES NOT SHOWN.

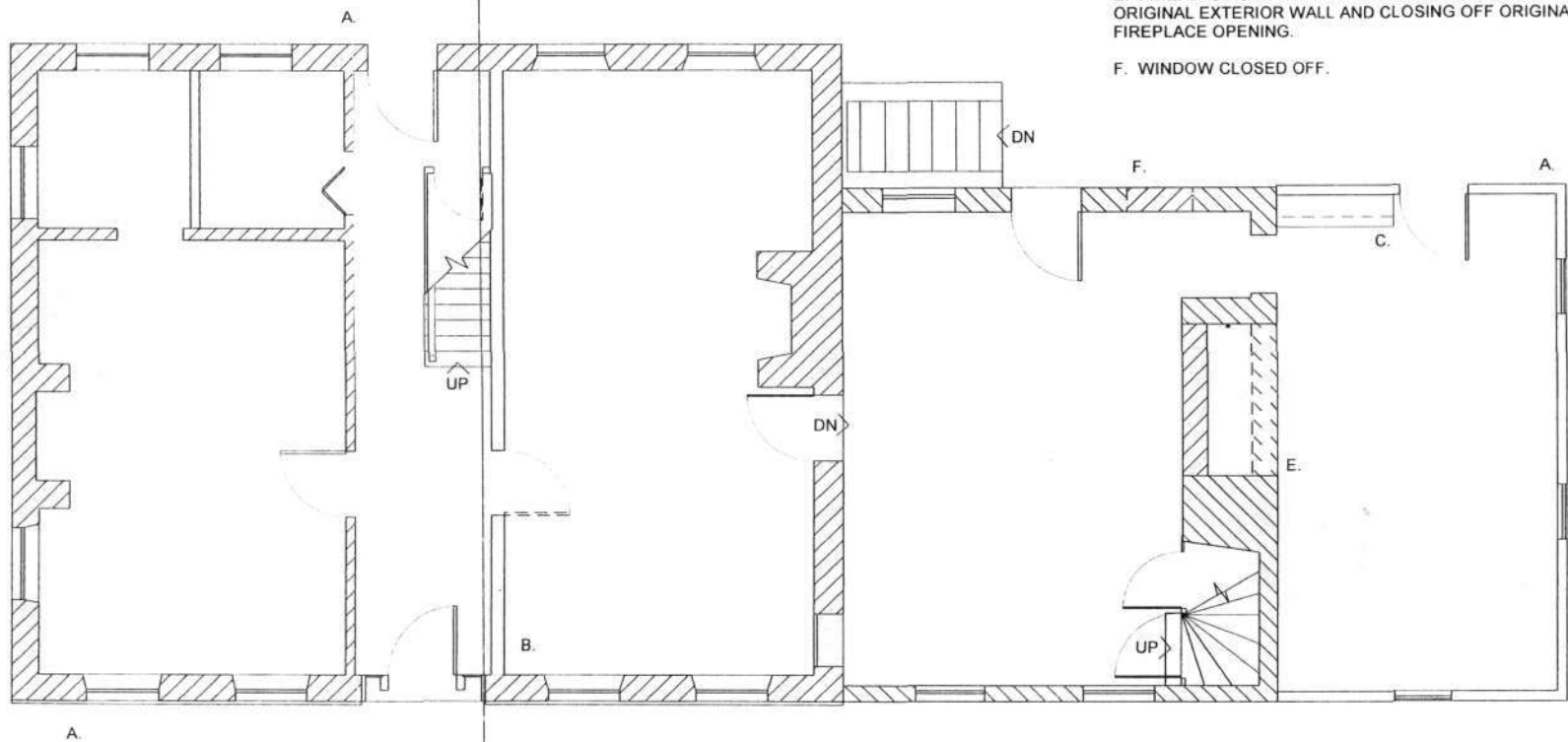
B. DOORWAY CLOSED OFF.

C. TOP OF CABINET REMOVED.

D. EXTERIOR ALUMINUM SIDING NOT SHOWN.

E. FIREPLACE ORIENTATION REVERSED BY REMOVING
ORIGINAL EXTERIOR WALL AND CLOSING OFF ORIGINAL
FIREPLACE OPENING.

F. WINDOW CLOSED OFF.



CARR-1685 SHRINER-SMITH-REESE FARM 4280 WATSON LANE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - MARCH 2004

1/6

4280 Watson Lane CARR-1685
Moulding Profiles

KMS
4 March 2004

Passage
Base board

Handrail

Passage Architrave

carpet

2/6

4280 Watson Lane
Moulding Profiles

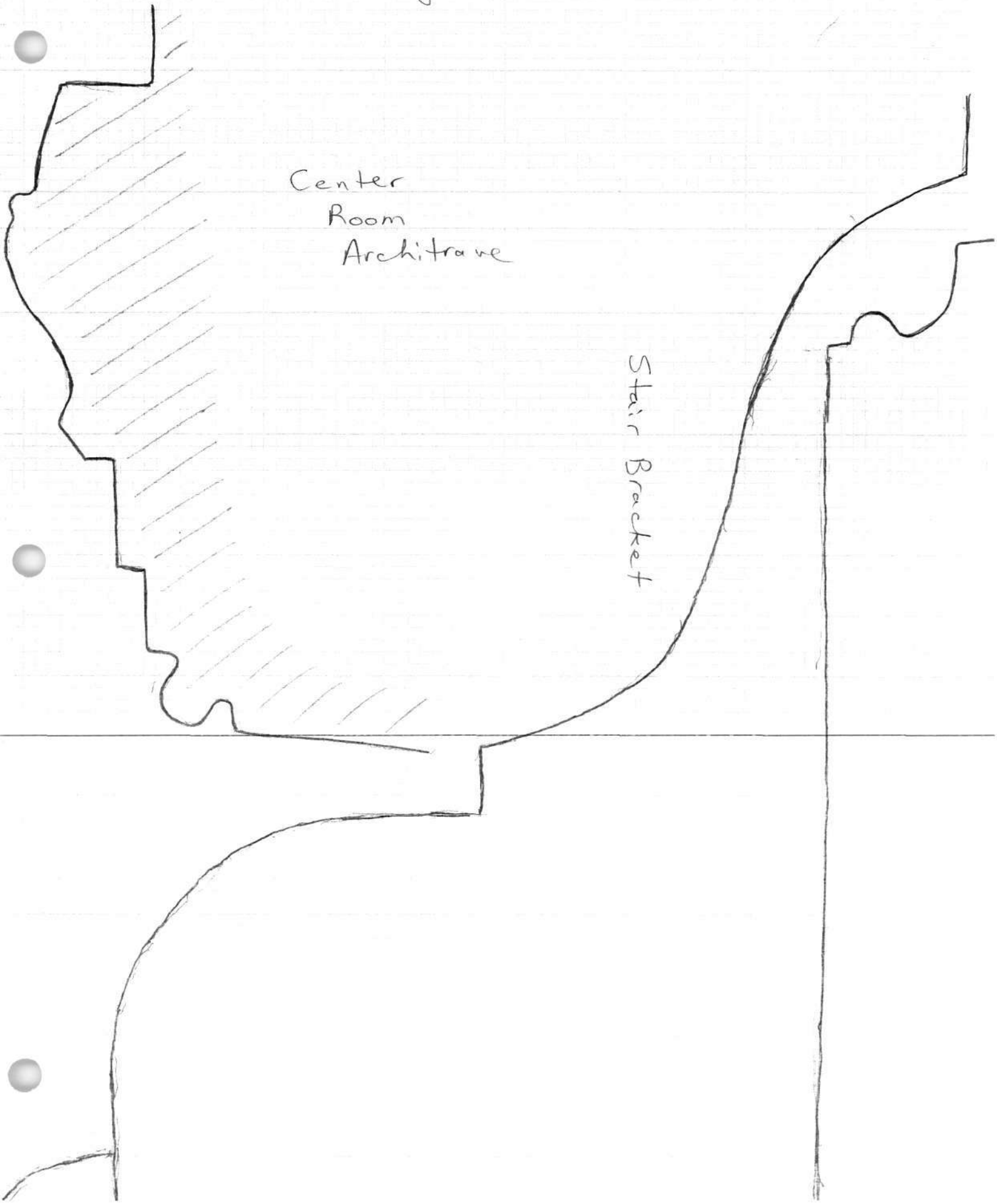
CARR-1685

KMS

4 Mar. 2004

Center
Room
Architrave

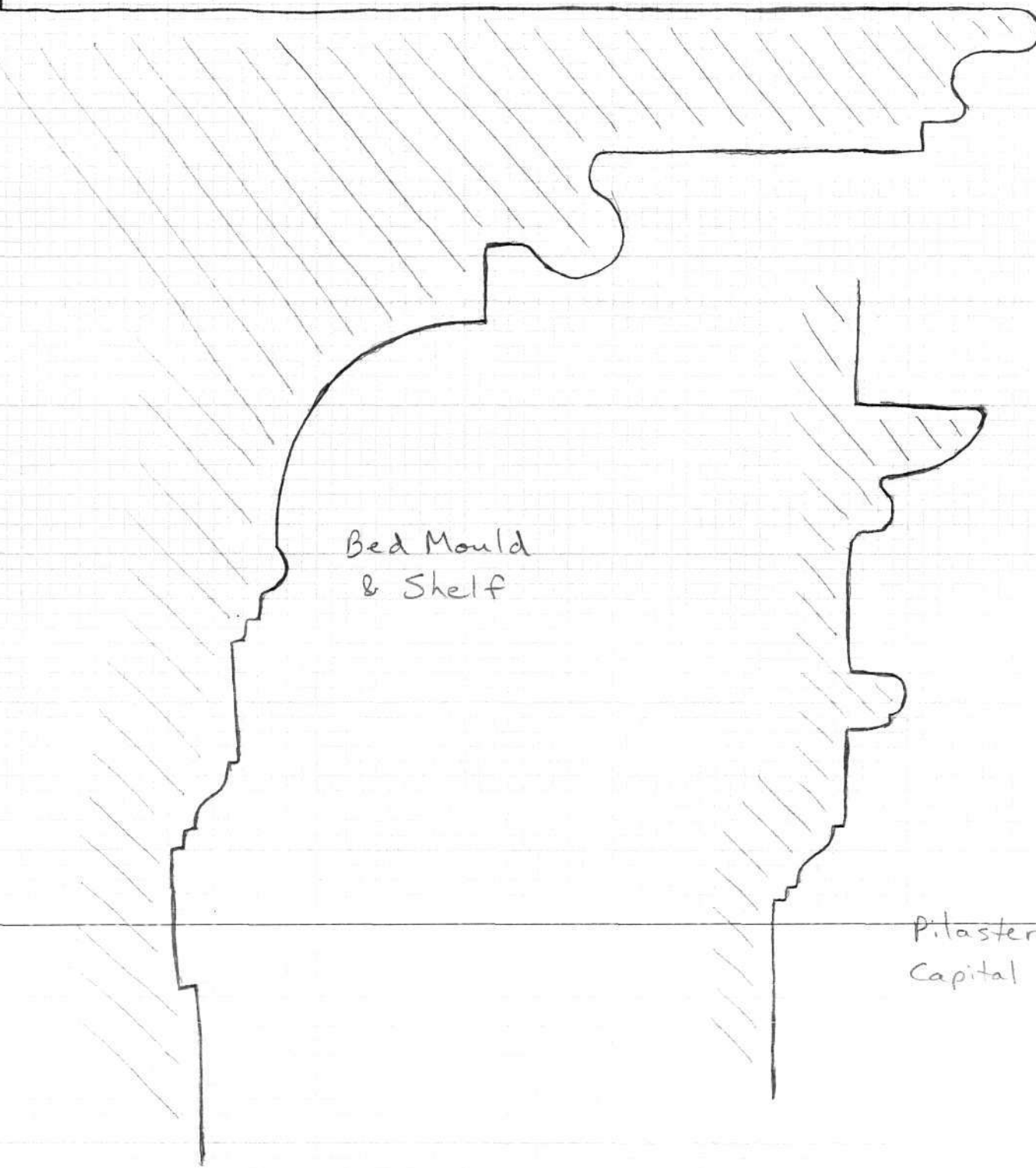
Stair Bracket



3/6

4280 Watson Lane CARR-1685
Center Room Mantel Mouldings

KMS
5 March '04



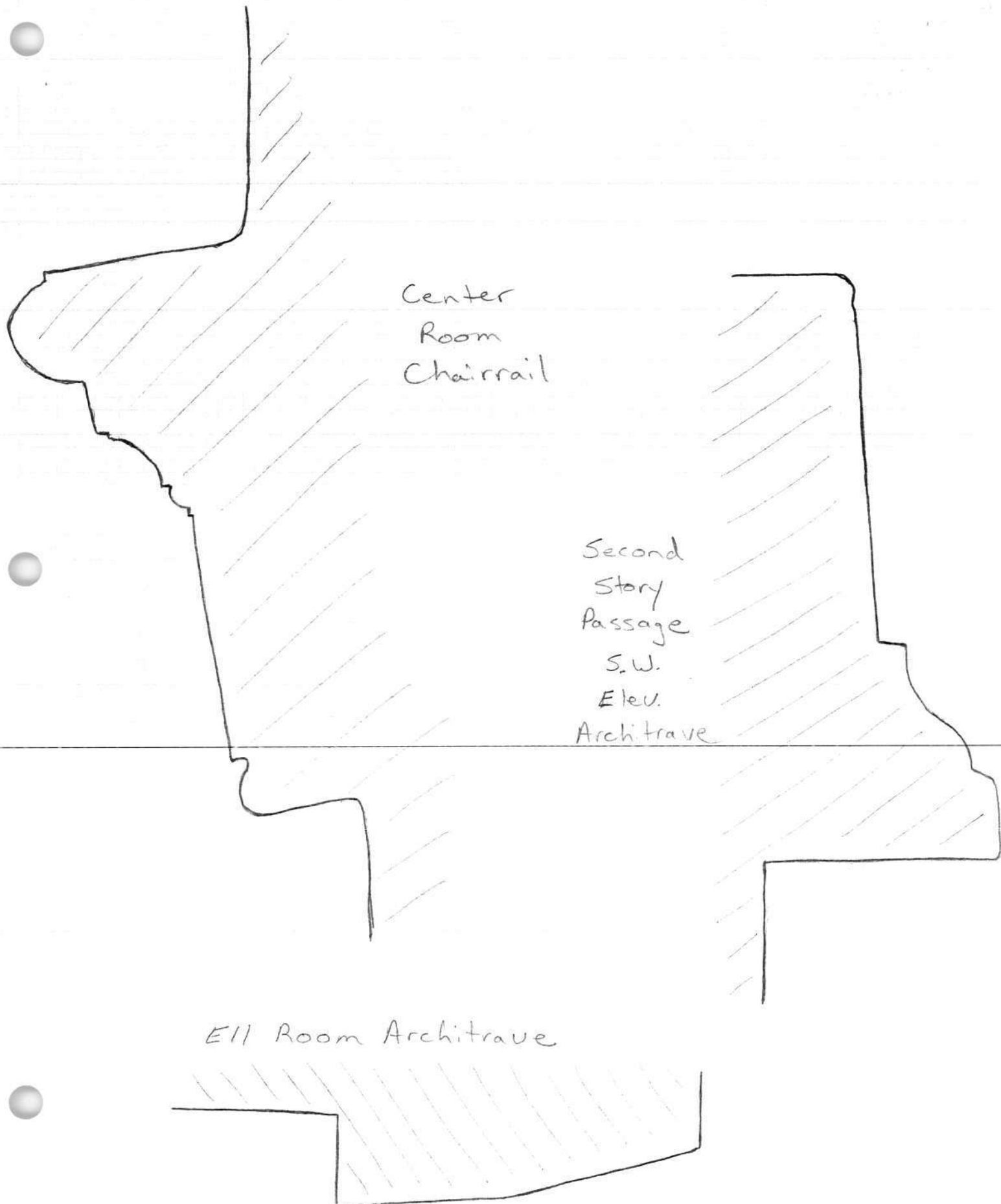
Bed Mould
& Shelf

Pilaster
Capital

4/6

4280 Watson Lane CARR-1685
Moulding Profiles

KMS
5 March '04

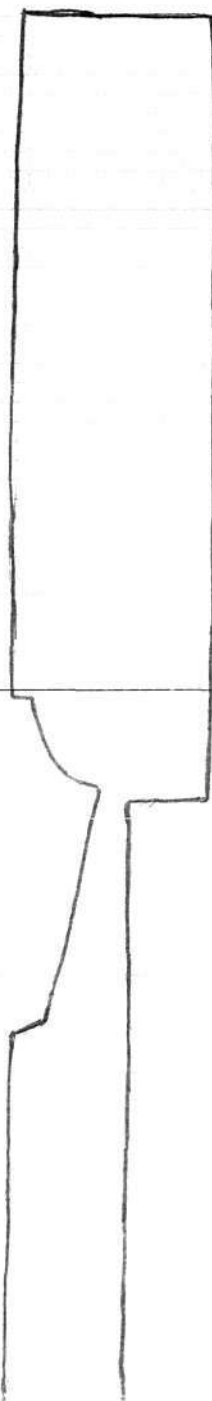


5/6

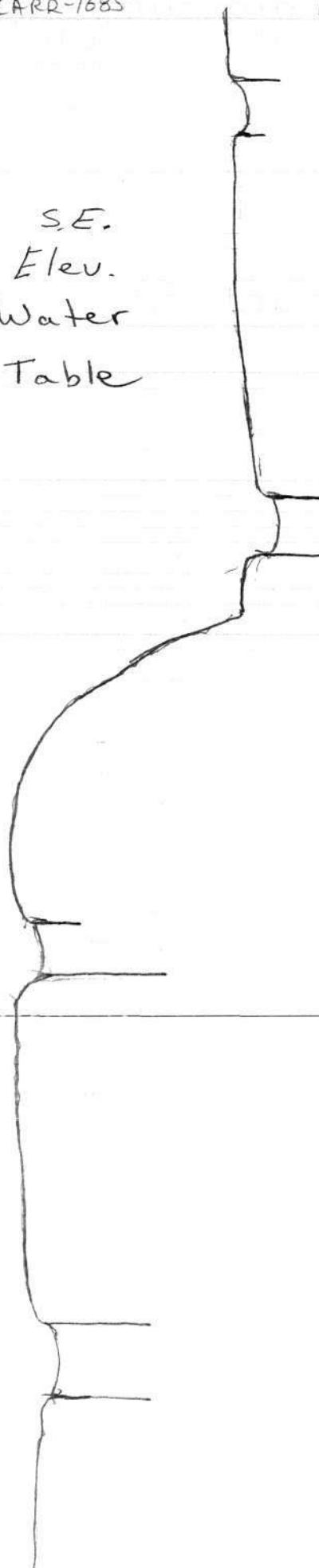
4280 Watson Lane CARR-1685
Moulding Profiles

KMS
15 Mar. '04

S.E.
Elev.
Water
Table



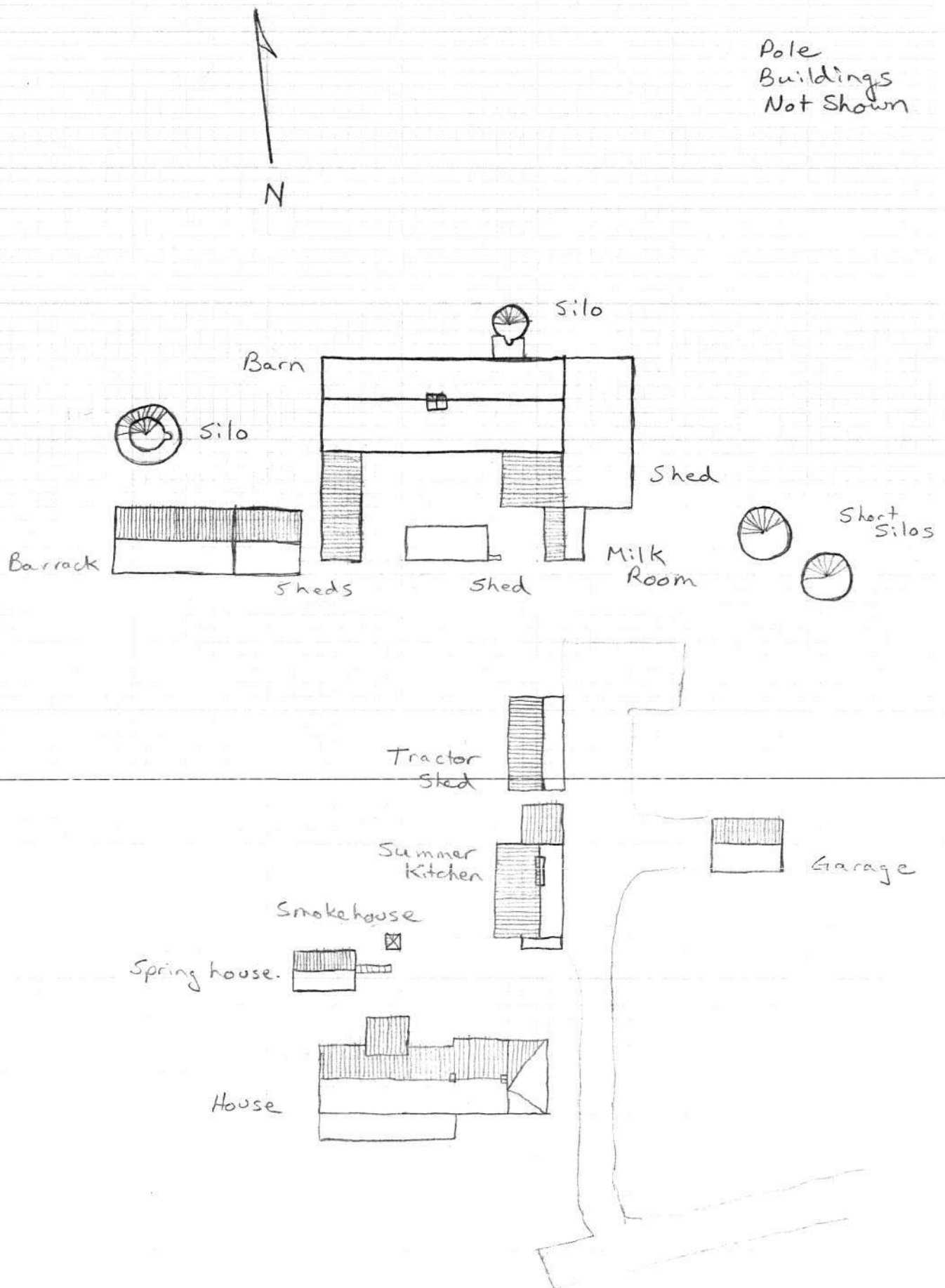
South
Chamber
Door
Panel
Mould



6/6

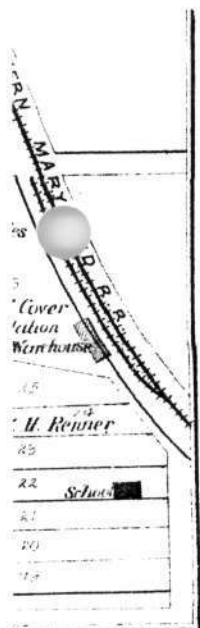
4280 Watson Lane CARR-1685
Site Plan

KMS
15 Mar. 2004





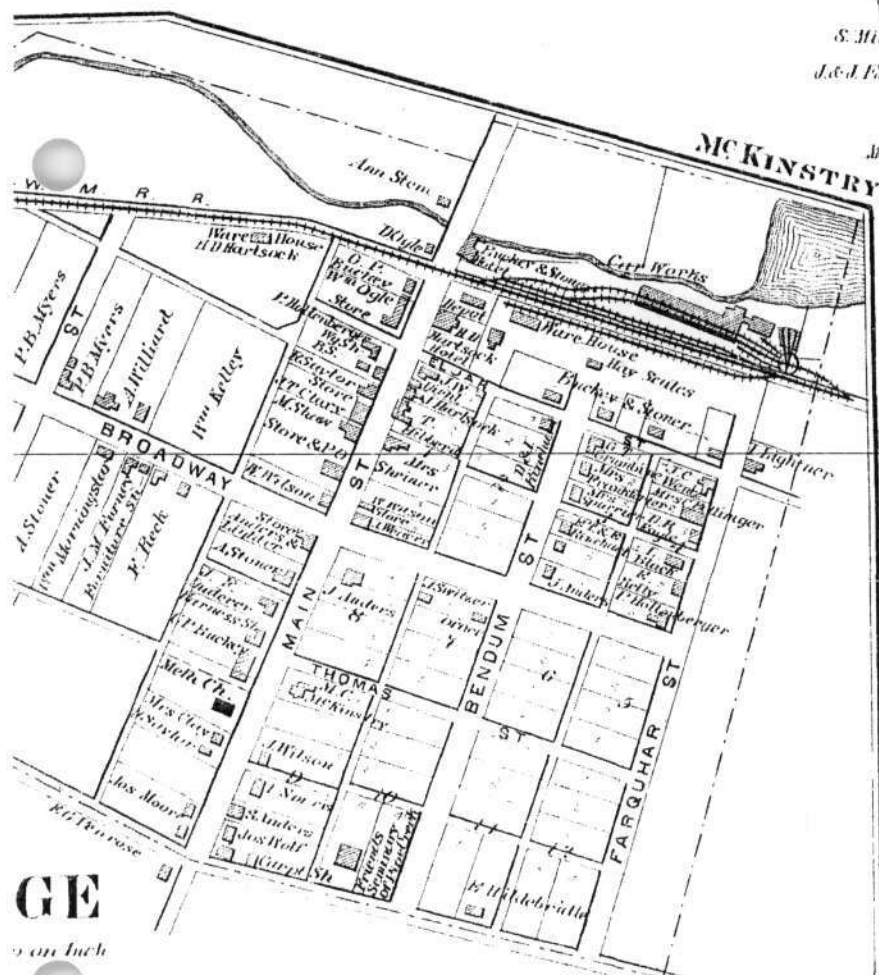
CARR-1685
Shriner-Smith-Reeser Farm
4280 Watson Lane
Martenet Map, 1862



REF

Boots,
Drugs,
ry, &c.,

ers of



UNION BRIDGE BUSINESS REFERENCES.

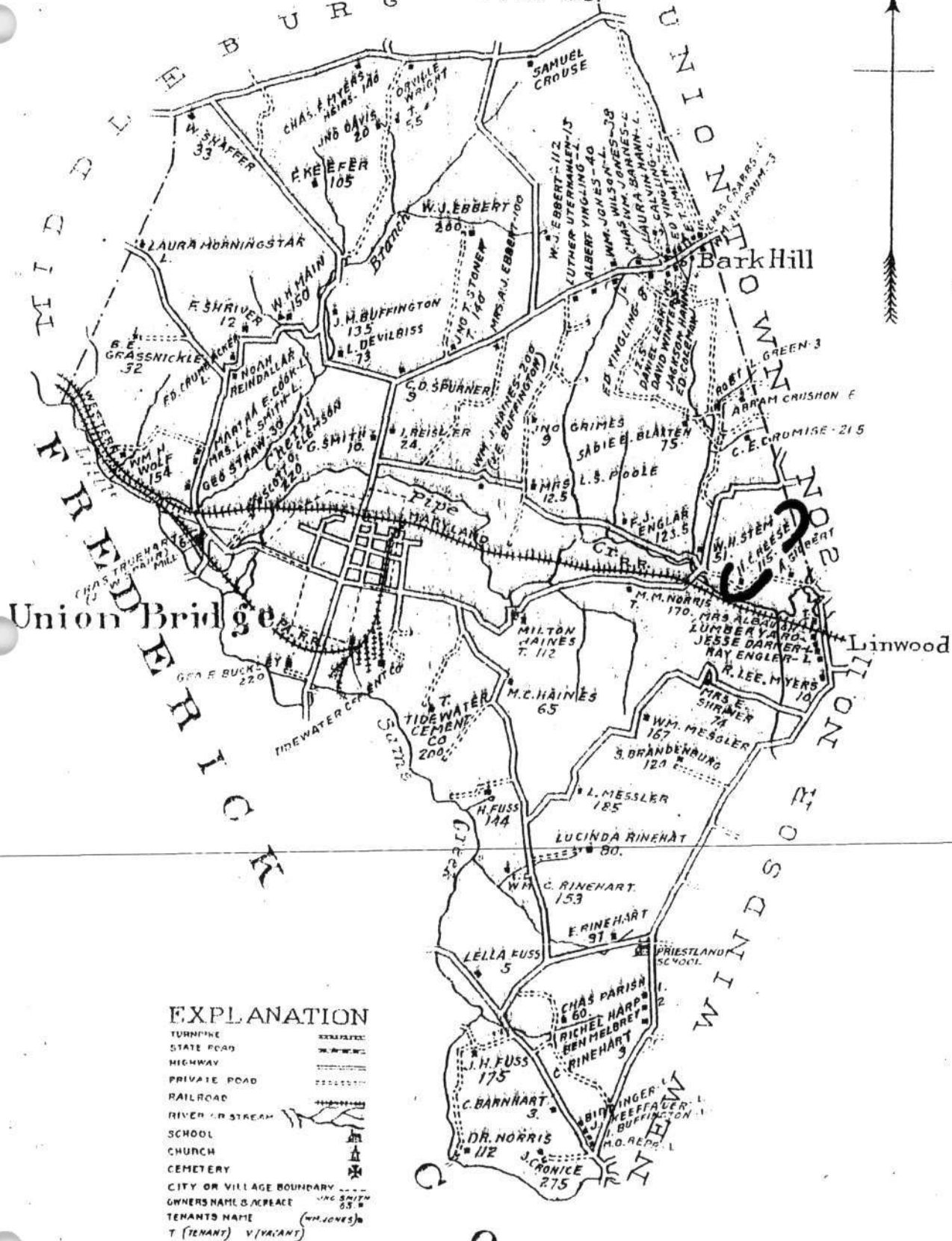
- Joshua Switzer, Conveyancer, Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Also, Justice of the Peace.
- Mordecai C. McKinstry, President of the Board of Co. Commissioners. Residence Union Bridge.
- Wm. Zimmermann, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
- I. C. Rinehart, Farmer, and Raiser and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, full blood.
- Shepherd Wood, Farmer; also, Woolen Manufacturer. Custom Work guaranteed. Chopping and Corn meal. Custom Sawing done to order. Three-quarters of a mile east of Union Bridge.
- James W. Ogle, Farmer; also, Brick and Stone Mason, and Lime Burner.
- Eden Engleman, Farmer. Also, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, &c. Custom Sawing done to order. Highest cash price paid for Wheat and Grain of all kinds.
- D. F. Albaugh, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c. Manufacturer of Ice Cream, Festivals, Pic Nics, Camp Meetings, Parties, &c., supplied at short notice and low prices; satisfaction guaranteed. McKinstry's Mills Post-office.

CARR-1685
Shriner-Smith-Reeser Farm
4280 Watson Lane
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877

UNION BRIDGE

ELECTION DISTRICT N° 12.

CARROLL Co. Mo.
N. O. 10.

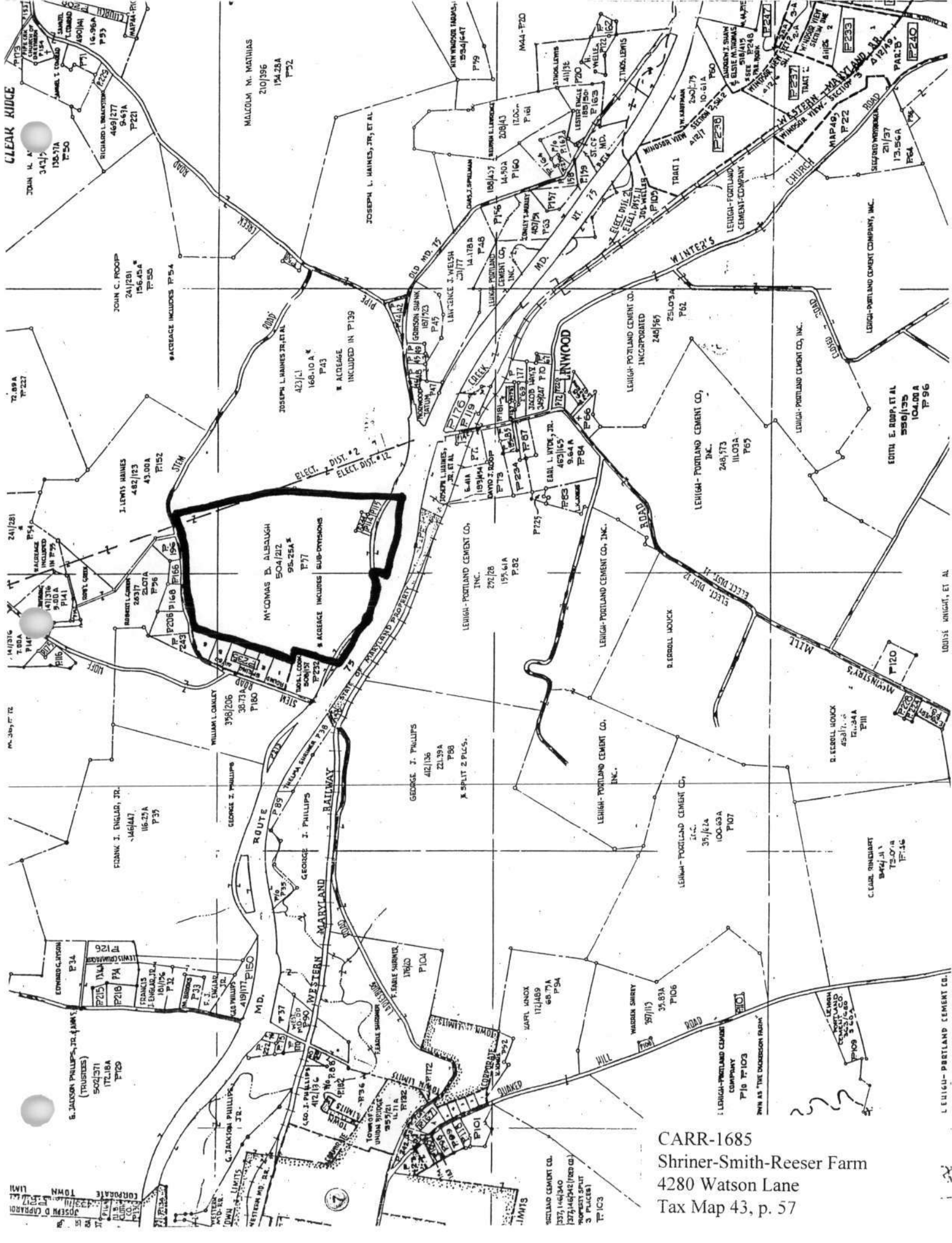


CARR-1685

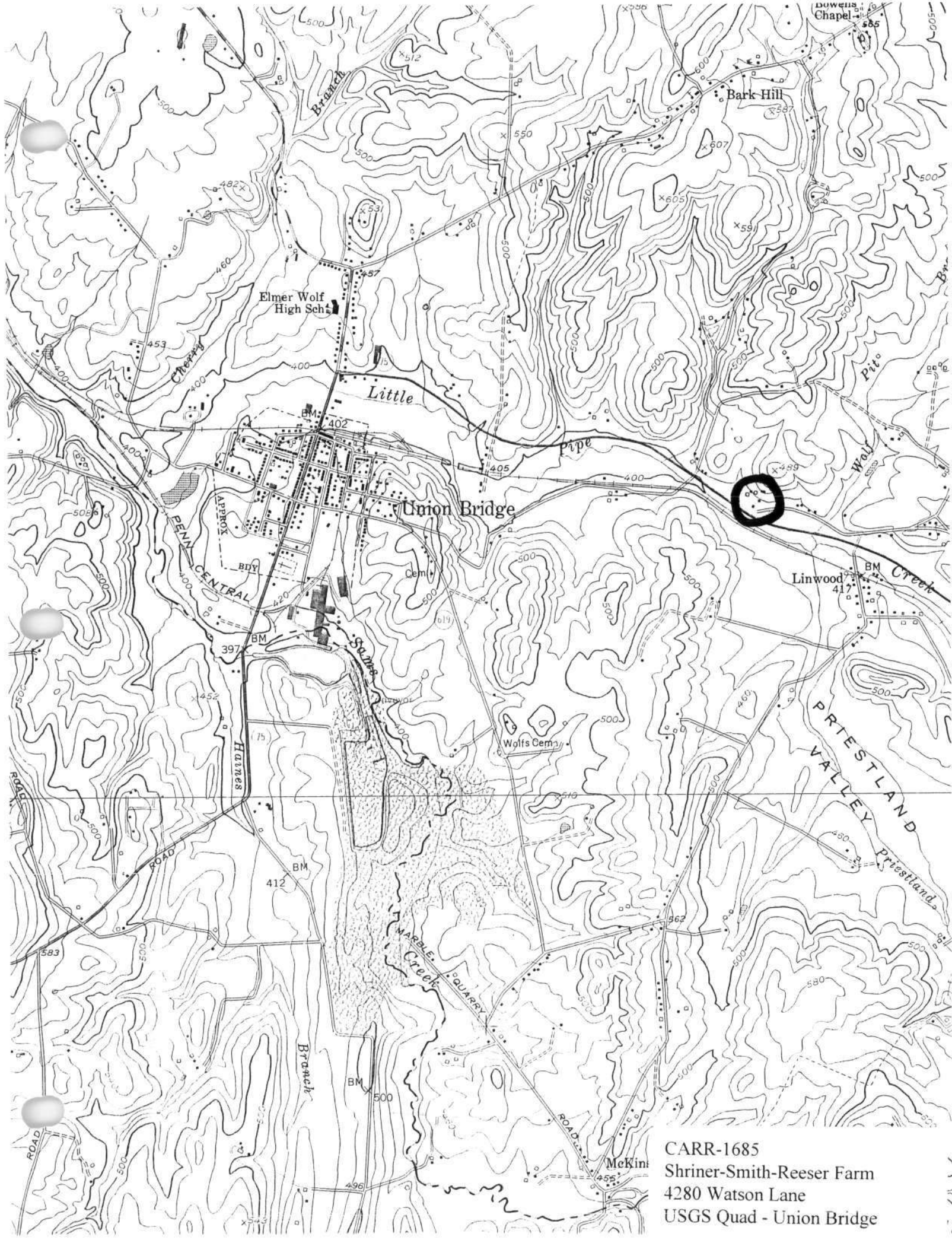
Shriner-Smith-Reeser Farm

4280 Watson Lane

Rand McNally Atlas, 1917



CARR-1685
Shriner-Smith-Reeser Farm
4280 Watson Lane
Tax Map 43, p. 57



CARR-1685
Shriner-Smith-Reeser Farm
4280 Watson Lane
USGS Quad - Union Bridge



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

House- SE & NE elevs

1/11

ART-2614 <NO. 34 >068
635 1212 -1 111-3-31 081409



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

House - Nw elev

2/11

ART-2611 <No. 35 >020-
635 1212 - 1 11-1-2-15 (04430)



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith - Reese Farm

4280 Watson La

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

House - newel

3/11



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La.

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

House - Center rm, vw. E.

4/11



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La.

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

House - S. Rm. mantel

5/11



CARR-1685

Shriner - Smith - Reese Farm

4280 Watson La.

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

Smokehouse - SE & NE elevs

6/11

ART-2611 <No. 36 >072
635 1212 - 1 11 11-2-54 (04408)



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

Barn - SE elev.

7/11



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La.

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

Barn - NE & NW ekus

8/11

ART-2611 <NO. E 2024
635 1212 - 1 11 11-1-15 84425

Kodak Professional
PAPER • PAPIER

97010
PAPER



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La.

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

Barn - NW & SW elevs

9/11



CARR-1685

Shriner- Smith- Reese Farm

4280 Watson La

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

Barn - framing in brick section, VW. E.

10/11



CARR-1685

Shriner-Smith-Reese Farm

4280 Watson La

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2004

MD SHPO

Barrack - NW & SW eleus

11/11